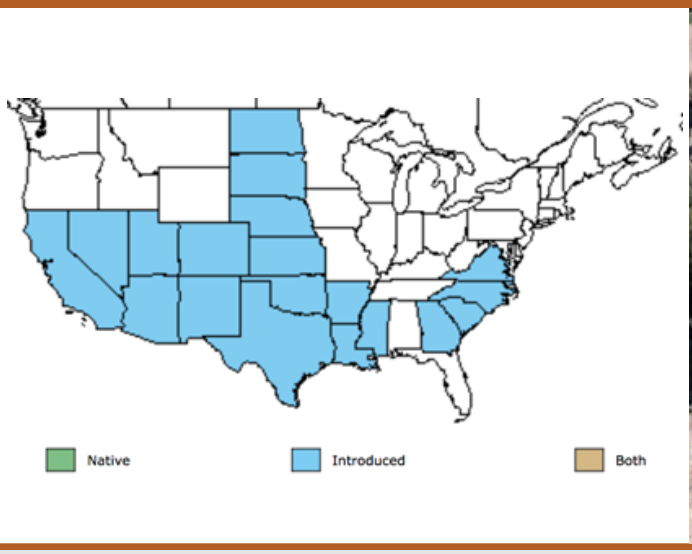
USACE Invasive Plant Species
Best Management Practices

Saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) - Tamaricaceae (Tamarix)



Habitat & Life History

Inhabits moist rangelands – Native to Europe, Asia, Africa – Introduced – Perennial shrub/tree

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention **Chemical** **Biological** **Mechanical** **Cultural**

PREVENTION

- Provide education about native alternatives, establish desirable species to deter infestation

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—glyphosate, imazapyr, triclopyr
- Use-pattern—cut stump, basal bark, foliar, injection

*Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Diorhabda spp.* (saltcedar leaf beetles)
- Rearing/Release—USDA restrictions on interstate transport due to concerns about the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher; availability may be dependent on site location.

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, cut/shred; for mature trees, control prior to fruiting/seeding; remove propagules from site
- Be mindful of potential removal-erosion issues; use in conjunction with herbicide application, native vegetation establishment, and natural or artificial erosion-control armoring; use phased-removal approach

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Prescribed burning, browsing

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to conduct mechanical/herbicide methods before seed-set; for cut stump treatment, apply herbicides immediately after cutting and monitoring for 6-weeks before grubbing
- Monitoring—monitor sites for re-sprouting & new seedlings following control measures; check for erosion
- Niche-filling/Restoration—implement native shrubs & trees to offset competitive advantages of invaders; apply natural/nature-based or artificial erosion-control measures

COMMENTS

- Saltcedar (*Tamarisk*) spreads by seeds & resprouts from roots and stems. Timing of control is important to preempt seed production. Effective control may require repeated mechanical treatments.

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